
NEW HELLO !
PREP3 2018
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Lesson 1 & 2

train journey	رحلة بالقطار	wake up	يستيقظ
train station	محطة قطار	on its way to	في طريقه الى
take train	يستقل قطار	natural	طبيعي
the sleeper train	قطار النوم	part of	جزء من
stopping train	قطار كثير الوقوف	discuss	يناقش
express train	قطار سريع	arrange (for)	يرتب لـ / يخطط لـ
leave	يغادر / يترك	assistant	مساعد / معاون
wait	ينتظر	climb	يتسلق
busy	مزدحم / مشغول	mountain	جبل
Travel	يسافر	prepare (for)	يستعد لـ/يرتب لـ
great	عظيم	party	حفلة
scenery	منظر / مشهد	spend	يقضي / يصرف
comfortable	مريح	at the front of…	في مقدمة.....
know	يعرف	midday	الظهيرة (12 م)
arrive	يصل	economy class	درجة اقتصادية منخفضة التكلفة في رحلة جوية
destination	وجهة / جهة	neighbours	جيران
book (v) = reserve	يحجز	move to	ينتقل الى
ticket	تذكرة	in ten minutes	في غضون عشرة دقائق
easy ≠ difficult	سهل ≠ صعب	sandwich	ساندوتش
online ≠ offline	متصل بالانترنت	take a train	يستقل قطار
opinion	رأي	museum	متحف
sleeping car	عربة النوم	decision	قرار
restaurant	مطعم	promises	وعود
carriage	عربة	prediction	تنبؤ

Conjugations of irregular verbs

tell	told	told	يخبر
take	took	taken	ياخذ / يستقل
have / has	had	had	يمتلك
go	went	gone	يذهب
leave	left	left	يغادر
see	saw	seen	يرى
meet	met	met	يقابل
know	knew	known	يعرف
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
put down	put down	put down	يفرد (السرير) لاسفل
wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر

Prepositions & expressions

travel for	يسافر من أجل	in first class	في الدرجة الاولى
travel to	يسافر الى	take about + time	يستغرق حوالي
at the moment	في الوقت الحاضر (الان)	on the train	في القطار
take a train to	يستقل القطار الى	in a different place	في مكان مختلف
ask + obj + to + inf	يطلب	stop at	يتوقف في
arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير	on its way to +مكان	في طريقه الى
arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير	for less money	بمال اقل
at a station	في محطة	put down the beds	يفرد السرير لاسفل
go on holiday	يذهب في رحلة	prepare for	يجهز ل / يرتب ل
help + obj + (to) +inf	يساعد .. ان.	ticket for a journey	تذكرة من اجل رحلة
have a meeting	لديه اجتماع	ask + obj + to + inf	يطلب شيء من شخص
at +ساعة = at 7 o'clock	في تمام الساعة	It's fun	انها متعة
book tickets	يحجز تذاكر	good night's sleep	ليلة نوم هانئة
on + ايام اسبوع	في يوم	on time	في الموعد المحدد
spend a lot of money	يصرف كثير من المال	in time	في الموعد المناسب
work at the shop	يعمل في المحل	at the front of a train	في مقدمة قطار

Language notes

1. other + جمع / another + مفرد
There are a lot of other people who are waiting the train. * There is another boy.
2. arrive at +مكان صغير / arrive in+مكان كبير / get toيصل مع الكبير والصغير / reachيصل بدون حرف جر
3. at + ساعة / on + يوم اسبوع / in + شهر
4. by + وسيلة مواصلات بدون فاصل / on + (جمع / بفاصل) وسيلة مواصلات كبيرة / in + (بفاصل/جمع) وسيلة صغيرة
by bus / by train / by plane // on planes - on the train // in the car
5. wake up يستيقظ من النوم // get up ينهض من الفراش
6. on its way في طريقه // in its way في طريقه (تعترض طريقه)
7. arrange for + Sth يخطط لشيء // arrange to + inf يرتب لفعل شيء
8. prepare for + sth يستعد لشيء // prepare to + inf يجهز لفعل شيء

Grammar

Future forms

	1. المستقبل البسيط بـ will + inf
	استخدامات will
He will be forty next month.	1.التعبير عن حقيقة في المستقبل
I am hungry. I will have a sandwich.	2.اتخاذ قرار سريع اثناء لحظة الكلام I have just decided = قرار سريع
I'll open the door for you. – Will you open the door, please?	3.العرض والطلب
I will punish you if you don't stop making noise.	4.لعمل تهديدات
I will buy you a present if you win the race.	5.عمل وعود
They will win the game. She studies hard. She will get high marks. He is clever. He will be a doctor.	6.التنبؤ (بدون دليل) * المعلومة التي تعتمد على راي شخصي لاتعتبر دليل * الصفات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل
think / sure / believe يعتقد / hope يأمل / expect / promise يعد / afraid / perhaps / probably / possibly / certainly - I think it will rain tomorrow.	تستخدم will مع الكلمات التالية (غالبا)

2. المستقبل بـ going to + inf	
استخداماتها	
1.التنبؤ بدليل او التنبؤ المبني على حقيقة في الوقت الحالي	It's full of clouds. I think it's going to rain. There are a lot of people are waiting the train. It's going to be busy. She is pregnant. She is going to have a baby.
2.للحديث عن اشياء تم التخطيط لها قبل لحظة الكلام	We're going to spend the next holiday in Alex. I've already bought the tickets.
تستخدم مع التعبيرات التالية	* I intend to * My intention is….. * I've an intention to….. *I've planned to…. * My plan is to…. * I've decided to…. * My decision is to ….. * I've made a decision to……

3.المستقبل ب (المضارع البسيط)
يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل في الحديث والسؤال عن الاشياء التي ستحدث طبقا لجدول مواعيد او تقويم وغالبا ما تكون مواعيد قطارات – طائرات – امتحانات - موعد دروس – محاضرات – فتح – اغلاق .
The train leaves at 9 p.m. The train stops at Luxor early tomorrow morning. The final exam happens on 7th June. The lesson starts at 10 tomorrow.

4. المضارع المستمر
يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الاشياء التي تم الترتيب لها وهو وقت محدد مسبقا
They are travelling to Aswan tomorrow. Are the men climbing the mountain tomorrow? My neighbours are moving to a new house in Cairo next month.
يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع التعبيرات التالية
* I have arranged to…… * Everything is arranged…… * I've made arrangements to…..

Re- write:

1. I promise him to buy a present. (will)
* I will buy him a present.
2. I have just decided to have a sandwich. (will)
* I will have a sandwich.
3. I have arranged to travel to Giza. (travelling)
* I am travelling to Giza.
4. I've decided to spend the next holiday in Rome. (going to)
* I am going to spend the next holiday in Rome.

5. We all expect his success. (will)

- -

6. - I intend to buy a new computer for my sister. (going to)

- -

7. I have arranged everything to give a party next week. (giving)

- -

8. I've planned to play the guitar. (going to)

- -

9. My mother has promised to buy me a new mobile. (will)

- -

10. I have bought the tickets to watch the match in the stadium. (going to)

- -

Reading

My train journey

Hi Ali,

At the moment, I'm at Cairo station with my father. We're taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. He has a meeting there tomorrow and he has asked me to go with him. The train leaves at seven o'clock. There are a lot of other people who are waiting too, so the train is going to be busy.

Travelling by train is a great way to see the scenery of a country. I've been on this journey before. The beds are very comfortable. I know that we're going to arrive at our destination after a good night's sleep.

Booking tickets is easy: you can book online or buy tickets at a station. My father bought us return tickets from Cairo to Aswan. We usually go in first class because it is more comfortable than economy (second) class. The journey takes about 13 hours. We're eating in the restaurant carriage this evening. After dinner, the assistant on the train puts down the beds in the sleeping car. It's fun going to sleep and knowing that we're going to wake up in a different place the next day!

The train stops at Luxor early tomorrow morning on its way to Aswan. I think it will be hot in Aswan. I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.

Best wishes,

Tarek

Grammar Future forms SB page 3

GRAMMAR BOX

Future forms: the present simple and the present continuous

- We use *will* to predict the future or to make quick decisions and promises:
  I think it will rain tomorrow. I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel.
- We use *am / is / are* + *going to* + infinitive to make a prediction based on present reality:
  There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It's going to rain.
- We can use the present simple to talk or ask about future events which are on a timetable:
  The train leaves at 9 p.m. What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?
- We can also use the present continuous to talk about things that we have already arranged to do in the future:
  I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow.

Lesson 3 & 4

air conditioning	تكييف	explain	يشرح
faster	اسرع	a good idea to	..... فكرة جيدة ان
slower	ابطأ	cool ≠ hot	بارد
cheaper	ارخص	communication	اتصال / تواصل
price	سعر	condensation	عملية التكثيف
single ticket	تذكرة ذهاب فقط	catch	يمسك / يصطاد / يلحق بـ
return ticket	تذكرة ذهاب وعودة	beautiful	جميل
leaves	موعد المغادرة	scenery	منظر / مشهد
arrives	موعد الوصول	cross	يعبر
platform	رصيف (قطار / مترو)	bicycle	دراجة
stay	يمكث / يبقى	ferry	معدية / زورق
first class	درجة اولى	outside ≠ inside	خارج ≠ داخل
second class	درجة ثانية	statue	تمثال
railway	سكة حديد	Welcome to	مرحبا بك في
station	محطة	through	عبر / خلال
along the way	على طول الطريق	wait	ينتظر
Would you like…?	هل تحب / هل تود ....؟	save money	يوفر / يدخر مال
drinks	مشروبات	come back	يعود
rail card	كارنيه السكة الحديد (كارت)	coach = tour bus	حافلة رحلات
pounds	جنيهات	Passenger	مسافر / راكب
Have a good trip!	اتمنى لك رحلة جيدة	a long distance	مسافة طويلة
the sports centre	المركز الرياضي	breeze	نسيم / نسمة
a little bit	قليلا	fantastic	رائع / خيالي
walk to school	يمشي الى المدرسة	huge	ضخم
get ready (for)	يستعد	light wind	رياح خفيفة
It doesn't matter	لايهم / لاتوجد مشكلة في ذلك	wonderful	رائع / مذهل
miss	يفوته كذا .... / يفقد	crowded	مزدحم
Here you are	تفضل ما طلبت	a form of transport	نوع من وسائل المواصلات

get on/off يركب / ينزل (مع مواصلات التي بها سلم) / يمتطي

a bus, a ferry, a horse, a plane, a train

get into/out of يركب / ينزل (مع المواصلات التي بدون سلم)

a car, a taxi

Journey (n): travelling from one place to another, especially over a long distance.

رحلة : السفر من مكان الى اخر خاصة لفترة طويلة

trip (n): a short journey to a place and back again.

رحلة قصيرة الى مكان والعودة مرة اخرى.

Conjugations of irregular verbs

make	made	made	يجعل / يصنع
take	took	taken	ياخذ
spend	spent	spent	يقضي / يصرف
get	got	got	يحصل على
meet	met	met	يقابل
catch	caught	caught	يمسك / يقبض على / يلحق بـ / يصطاد

Prepositions & expressions

leave from + place	يغادر من (مكان)	good at + n / v.ing	جيد في
leave on + day	يغادر في يوم.....	move to + place	ينتقل الى
stay in/at + place	يمكث / يقيم في	a good idea to + inf	فكرة جيدة ان ....
stay with	يمكث / يقيم مع	cross from….to……	يعبر من ..... الى ......
want to + inf	يريد ان	wait for the bus	ينتظر الاتوبيس
ask …… for	يطلب	wait for two hours	ينتظر لمدة ساعتين
along the way	بطول الطريق / على طول الطريق	wait on the platform	ينتظر على الرصيف
takes about + مدة	يستغرق	want a train with…..	يريد قطارا به ......
in half an hour	في غضون نصف ساعة	How long does it take?	كم المدة التي يستغرقها؟
think that + جملة	يعتقد ان	plan to + inf	يخطط ان
think of / about	يفكر في	remember to	يتذكر أن

Language functions

Buying / Booking a train ticket	شراء وحجز تذكرة قطار
Can I book a single / return (ticket to Alexandria), please?	هل يمكنني ان احجز .... من فضلك؟
Would you like first or second class?	هل تود درجة اولى ام ثانية؟
How long does (the express train) take?	كم المدة التي يستغرقها ....؟
How much is that, please?	كم ثمن هذا من فضلك ؟
Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?	هل يمكنك ان تخبرني اي رصيف سيغادر منه القطار؟

Tapescript

Businessman: Can I book a ticket to Alexandria, please?
Assistant: Certainly. Would you like a single or a return?
Businessman: I'd like a single, please. I'm spending a week there. What time is the next train?
Assistant: There's a stopping train at ten past ten. But the express train leaves at 10 a.m.; that's in fifteen minutes' time.
Businessman: Is the express train much faster?
Assistant: Oh yes, it is. The stopping train stops at lots of stations along the way, and the journey takes about four hours.
Businessman: How long does the express train take?
Assistant: It arrives at 12.50 p.m., so the journey takes two hours and fifty minutes.
Businessman: Has the express train got air conditioning?
Assistant: Yes, it has. You can also buy food and drinks on the train.
Businessman: I think I'll book the express, then. How much is that, please?
Assistant: Have you got a rail card? It's cheaper with a rail card.
Businessman: No, I haven't.
Assistant: Without a rail card, it's 26 Egyptian pounds.
Businessman: Thank you. Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from?
Assistant: Platform 3. Have a good trip!
Businessman: Thank you! Goodbye.

Lesson 1 & 2

choices	اختيارات	recommendation	توصية
successful	ناجح	a seat	مقعد
work hard	يعمل بجد	tired	متعب
good at	جيد في	a lot of sweets	كثير من الحلوى
slowly	ببطء	cause	يسبب
change	يغير / يتغير	heart disease	امراض القلب
smoke	يدخن	degree	درجة
addicted	مدمن / مهووس	provide	يمد / يزود
parents	والدين	invite	يدعو
problems	مشكلات	invent	يخترع
cough (f)	يكح / يسعل	coat	معطف
lung disease	أمراض الرئة	need	يحتاج
spend	يقضي	Archaeologist	عالم اثار
enough (f)	كاف	coin	عملة معدنية
pass	ينجح	ancient	قديم / اثري
difficult	صعب	pharaoh	فرعون
regret	يندم	leaves	اوراق الشجر
operation	عملية	quick	سريع
healthy	صحي	early	مبكرا
I am sure	انا متأكد	visit	يزور
illness	مرض	racket	مضرب
organ	عضو	rocket	صاروخ
breathe	يتنفس	Firefighter	رجل اطفاء
get better	يتحسن / يتعافى	glove	قفاز (جوانتي)
damage	يضر / يتضرر / أذى	weather	طقس
possibility	احتمال	have a problem with	لديه مشكلة في
perhaps	ربما	accident	حادثة
might	ربما	all the time	طوال الوقت
possible	محتمل	feel ill	يشعر بالمرض
certain	متأكد	at the bus stop	في موقف الاتوبيس

Conjugations of irregular verbs

become	became	become	يصبح
spend	spent	spent	يقضي
have	had	had	يمتلك / مصاب بـ
tell	told	told	يخبر
see	saw	seen	يرى
find	found	found	يجد
drive	drove	driven	يقود (مركبة)
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي

Prepositions & expressions

good at + n / v.ing	جيد في	start to + inf	يبدأ ان
stop + v.ing	يتوقف عن	start + v.ing	يبدأ
for sure	بالتأكيد	better for	افضل لـــ
addicted to + n	مدمن / مهووس	have an operation	اجريت لة عملية (مريض)
talk to	يتحدث الى	do an operation	يجري عملية (جراح)
help + obj + with + n	يساعد ..... في	unable to	غير قادر على
have lung disease	مصاب بامراض الرئة	help + obj + (to) + inf	يساعد
regret + v.ing	يندم	cuts into your body	يجرح جسدك / يشق جسدك
used to + inf	اعتاد ان	too much	كثيرا (بدرجه مضرة)
do badly in exams		fix my leg	
belong to	يخص / ينتمي الى	walk in the rain	يمشي في المطر
on the bus	في الاتوبيس	on the train	في القطار
do revision	يراجع	bad for	مضر لـــ / سيء ل

Grammar

Expressing possibility and recommendations in the past

Sub + might (not) have + p.p للتعبير عن الاحتمالية في الماضي نستخدم

1. I might have seen this film already. I can't remember.
2. Ali's arm hurts. He might have broken it.
3. I thought my answer was correct, but I might have been wrong.
4. She might not have done enough revision.

للتعبير عن اليقين في الماضي نستخدم

Sub + must have + p.p
Sub + can't have + p.p

1. I must have left my notebook at home. (= I'm sure that I left it at home.)
2. There is no train to Omar's village. He must have taken the bus. (I'm sure that he didn't take the train.)
3. Nawal must have been very tired. She fell asleep on the bus home.
4. Hamdy can't find his bag. He might have left it at the bus stop.
5. He must have regretted starting to smoke.

Sub + should / shouldn't + have + p.p للتوصية او النصيحة في الماضي او التعبير عن الندم

1. I should have booked a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.
2. You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night. Now you are very tired!
3. She should have worked harder.
4. He shouldn't have eaten so many sweets.
5. You should have asked me before you used my computer!

Write what you would say

1. Your friend did very badly in the exams.
2. Your little brother ate a lot of sweets and now feels ill.

Rewrite

1. It is not possible that you saw Mona yesterday. She is in Paris. (can't)
   ----
2. I tried the fish at the restaurant, but I regret it. (shouldn't)
   ----
3. Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (must)
   ----
4. Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (might)

Reading

What happened to Sameh?

Sameh was a student in my class. He was a successful student. He always worked hard and he was very good at English and maths. However, he slowly changed and he stopped studying.

I don't know for sure what changed Sameh. He smoked all the time. He might have become addicted to smoking. He should have talked to his parents, his friends or his teacher. They might have helped him with his problems. However, he coughed all the time and he became very ill. The doctors told Sameh that he had lung disease from too much smoking. He spent a lot of time in hospital and he didn't spend enough time studying. So he did not pass any of his exams that year.

It must have been very difficult for Sameh. He didn't like being ill. He must have regretted starting to smoke.

However, life is better for Sameh now. I saw him last week. He had an operation and he is healthy now. He has stopped smoking and has started to study again. I am sure he will pass his exams this year!

Lesson 3 & 4

look at	ينظر الى	persuade	يقنع
try	يحاول / يجرب	drugs	مخدرات
social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	remember	يتذكر
rude ≠ polite	وقح / غير مؤدب	find out about	يكتشف / يعرف
strong ≠ weak	ضعيف	at first	في البداية
restaurant	مطعم	messages	رسائل
healthy	صحي	check	يفحص
enjoy	يستمتع	worry	يقلق
difficult	صعب / عسير	suggest	يقترح
coffee	مشروب القهوة	phone	يتصل
café	مقهى	encourage + obj + to + inf	يشجع .... لـ....
interested	مهتم	sport	رياضة
regret	ندم / اعتذار	make something	يفعل شيئا ما
cigarette	سيجارة	brain	عقل / مخ
dangers of	مخاطر	nicely	بلطف
raincoat	معطف واقي من المطر	in a bad way	بطريقة سيئة
fire	حريق / نار	get angry	يغضب
unkind	غير لطيف	done something good	يفعل شيئا ما جيد
programme	برنامج	footballers	لاعبي كرة قدم
physical addiction	ادمان عضوي (جسدي)	reason	سبب
a psychological addiction	ادمان نفسي (ذهني)	fit	لائق صحيا
body	جسد	toy	لعبة اطفال
need	يحتاج	sugar	سكر
other way	طريق اخر / وسيلة اخرى	bad for	مضر لـ
angry	غاضب	boring	ممل
easily	بسهولة	show	عرض
useful	مفيد / نافع	helpful	متعاون

skills	مهارات	wonderful	رائع / مذهل
successful	ناجح	kitchen	مطبخ
sweep the floor	يكنس الارضية	carry	يحمل
take photos	يلتقط صور	prefer	يفضل

Conjugations of irregular verbs

eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
say	said	said	يقول
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
know	knew	known	يعرف
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر
find	found	found	يجد
send	sent	sent	يرسل
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
break	broke	broken	يكسر
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى

Prepositions & expressions

look at	ينظر الى	stop + v.ing	يتوقف عن
look for	يبحث عن	stop to + inf	يتوقف لـ
look out	يحترس	rude to	وقح مع
look out for	يحترس من	addicted to +n /v.ing	مدمن لـ
look after	يعتني بـ	kind of	نوع من
look forward to +n/v.ing	يتطلع الى	dangers of smoking	مخاطر التدخين
try to + inf	يحاول ان	stay at home	يمكث في المنزل
try + n	يجرب / يقيس	say unkind things to	يقول اشياء غير لطيفة الى
talk to	يتحدث الى	have a cigarette	يشرب سيجارة (يدخن)
talk about	يتحدث عن	wake up	يستيقظ
hard for people	صعب على الناس	get up	ينهض من الفراش
feel unhappy	يشعر بعدم السعادة	Watch out for	انتبه لـ / احذر لـ
changes in habits	تغيرات في العادات	look ill	يبدو مريضا
make sure	يتأكد	persuade + obj + to	يقنع ... ان ....
don't be afraid to + inf	لاتكن خائفا ان	begin to	يبدأ أن
The best way to + inf + is to + inf	الطريق الافضل لكي....هو .....ان	for about	لمدة حوالي (لمدة مايقرب من)
instead of + n / v.ing	بدلا من	on your own	بمفردك
on his way home	في طريقه للبيت	tea with sugar	شاي به سكر

Language functions

Expressing past recommendations التعبير عن التوصيات في الماضي

I think you should have + p.p   You shouldn't have + p.p

Explaining a choice in the past توضيح سبب اختيار شيئ ما في الماضي

I really didn't want to (eat pizza). It's not healthy.   I wasn't interested, thanks.

Expressing regret in the past التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

I really shouldn't have (smoked that cigarette) because…………

Reading

They just can't stop!

Some people become addicted to using social networking sites. At first, they use them just to send messages to their friends and to find out what their friends are doing. However, some people need to check their social networking sites all the time. If they do not check them, they begin to worry or to feel unhappy.

The best way to help these people is to suggest that they only use social networking sites for about half an hour. Suggest that they phone their friends instead of sending them messages. Encourage them to play a sport or make something instead of looking at their mobile phones.

Tapescript

Presenter: In today's programme, Doctor Hamdi is talking to us about how people can become addicted to things. So, doctor, in what ways can addictions start?

Dr Hamdi: Well, there are two ways that people can become addicted to something. A physical addiction is when your body thinks that it needs something. For example, you may think that you must have a cigarette to wake up in the morning. Your body will think that something is wrong if you do not have that cigarette. It is very hard for people to stop feeling like this. When people who are addicted to smoking try to stop, they can feel very bad.

Presenter: What is the other way that people can be addicted?

Dr Hamdi: You can also have a psychological addiction. This is when you think that you need something to feel OK. For example, some people are addicted to social networking sites. If they cannot use them, they start to feel unhappy.

Presenter: How do you know if someone is addicted to something?

Dr Hamdi: Sometimes you can see when a person is addicted, for example, if they are smoking all the time. But it is not always easy to see. Watch out for changes in people's habits. For example, a friend might have stopped going to school, or stopped seeing his or her friends or start being rude to their teachers or parents. They might become angry easily or start to look ill.

Presenter: So what should you do to help?

Dr Hamdi: First, you should try to talk to them. Then you must tell someone who can help them, for example a teacher.

Presenter: So how can you make sure that you do not become addicted to something yourself?

Dr Hamdi:You might find that your friends, or people that you know, will try to persuade you to try cigarettes, drugs or other things. If people ask you to try something that you don't want to try, don't be afraid to say no. Remember that people who say no are strong, not weak!

Presenter: Thank you, doctor.

Transport workers

Lesson 1 & 2

Transport	نقل / وسيلة مواصلات	enjoy + n / v.ing	يستمتع
worker	عامل	finish	ينهي / ينتهي
the following	التالي	passenger	راكب / مسافر
advantages	مميزات	exciting	مثير / مشوق
disadvantages	عيوب / مساوىء	breathe in	يستنشق الهواء
team	فريق	tidy (n) (adj)	يرتب / ينظم / مرتب / منظم
factory	مصنع	encourage	يشجع
manager	مدير	advise	ينصح
proud	فخور	invite	يدعو
especially	خصوصا	favourite	مفضل
manual	يدوي	subject	مادة دراسية
pleased	مسرور / سعيد	office	غرفة مكتب
building	مبنى	airport	مطار
usual	عادي	passport	جواز سفر
wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة	dangerous	خطير
boot	حذاء برقبة	river	نهر
feel proud	يشعر بالفخر	cook	يطبخ / طباخ
project	مشروع	a glass of	كوب زجاجي من
middle	وسط / منتصف	juice	عصير
station	محطة	guide	مرشد
metro line	خط مترو	museum	متحف
site	موقع	the best	الافضل
order	يأمر	touch	يلمس / يتحسس
warn	يحذر	Go on!	استمر
experience	خبرة / تجربة (حياتية)	pool	حمام سباحة
experience	تجربة (معملية)	snake	ثعبان
wall	حائط	winter	فصل الشتاء
tiring	متعب	under the ground	تحت سطح الارض

Conjugations of irregular verbs

leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
mean	meant	meant	يقصد / يعني
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
read	read	read	يقرأ
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
tell	told	told	يخبر
say	said	said	يقول
come	came	come	يأتي
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	يتعلم
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
show	showed	shown	يبين / يظهر/يعرض

Prepositions & expressions

would you like to + inf	هل تـود ان	work on a project	يـطور مشروع
advantages of	مميزات	work with a group	يـعمل مع مجموعة
work with your hands	يـعمل بـيديـه	arrive at	يـصل لمكـان صغير
part of	جزء من	arrive in	يـصل لمكـان كـبير
proud of	فخور بــ	order + obj + to + inf	يـأمر
proud to + inf	فخور لـكونــ......	warn + obj + to + inf	يحذر
examples of	امثـلة لــ	ask + obj + to +inf	يـطلب ..... ان ....
need to + inf	يحتاج ان	look out for	يحترس من
tell + obj + about	يخبر عن	in the middle of	في وسط
on the line	على الخط	help with	يـساعد في
don't be late	لا تـتـأخر	a group of	مجموعة من
in two weeks' time	في غضون اسبوعين	want to + inf	يـريـد ان

Grammar

Reporting statements & imperative

الكلام المباشر: هو كلام الشخص المتحدث نفسه ويوضع بين علامتين تنصيص "........."
الكلام المنقول: هو كلام ينقله شخص ما عن لسان شخص اخر غيره ولا يوضع بين علامتين تنصيص.
لاحظ المثالين التاليين

"I come from Egypt," said Ali. — كلام مباشر
Ali said that he came from Egypt. — كلام منقول

1. الجملة الخبرية : للتحويل من مباشر الى غير مباشر اتبع الخطوات التالية
1. يتحول فعل القول الى

say → say	say to + obj → tell + obj	said → said
says → says	says to + obj → tells + obj	said to + obj → told + obj

2. نحذف التنصيص ونربط بـ that ويمكن ان تحذف
3. تحول الضمائر حسب المعنى المناسب للقائل خارج الاقول (لاحظ الجدول التالي)

I	I / he / she	your	my / our
my	my / his / her	us	us / them
me	me / him / her	we	we / they
our	their		

4. نعود بالازمنة خطوة الى الاقدم (الخلف) فنحول المضارع الى ماضي ولكن تبقى أزمنة الماضي كما هي فيما عدا الماضي البسيط فيظل كما هو او يتحول الى ماضي تام .... لاحظ الجدول التالي

مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط
مضارع تام	ماضي تام
مضارع مستمر	ماضي مستمر
ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط / ماضي تام

5. نحول ظروف الزمان والمكان واسماء الاشارة كما في الجدول التالي

this / these	that / those	ago	before
today	that day	here	there
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the following (next) day
now	then	next (week)	the following (week) / the (week) before
come	go	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
		last (week)	the week before / the previous (week)

ملاحظة هامة : للتحويل من غير المباشر الى المباشر نقوم بعكس الخطوات السابقة
امثلة محلولة

My friends told me, "English is our favourite subject."
My friends told me that English was their favourite subject.

I am learning how to swim," said Tarek".
Tarek said (that) he was learning to swim.
The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us".
Sara told us (that) the new shop would open in two weeks' time.
Ahmed said, "My sister wants to buy a book."
Ahmed said (that) his sister wanted to buy a book
The cleaner told me, "I work in an office."
The cleaner said that she worked in an office.
Mona said to me, "My father has left for work."
Mona told me (that) her father had left for work.
He said to Ali, "I'm preparing for the school trip."
He told Ali (that) he was preparing for the school trip.
She said to her mother, "I want to visit my grandparents tonight."
She told her mother (that) she wanted to visit her grandparents that night.

ملاحظات هامة

1.اذا كان فعل القول خارج الاقواس مضارعا فاننا لانحول زمن الجملة لكننا نغير الضمائر فقط

The teacher said "the sun rises in the east."
The teacher said (that) the sun rises in the east.
He says, "I will travel abroad next week."
He says (that) he will travel abroad next week.

2. اذا كان فعل القول ماضي و الكلام انتهى من فترة قصيرة (للتو - حالا) فاننا نحول الضمائر فقط داخل الاقواس.

now just now a minute ago a moment ago

He said just now, "I will visit the zoo tomorrow."
He said just now (that) he will visit the zoo tomorrow.

تحويل الجملة الأمرية وتنقسم الى(امر و طلب - مثبت ومنفي)

امر مثبت	نربط بـ	to + inf
امر منفي	نربط بـ	not to + inf / never + inf

تحويل فعل القول خارج الاقواس

say / say to	ask / request / order / advise / encourage / warn / invite
says / says to	asks / requests / orders / advises / encourages / warns / invites
said / said to	asked / requested / ordered / advised / encouraged / warned / invited

أمثلة محلولة

"Breathe in," the doctor said.	The doctor told me to breathe in.
'Tidy your room!" said my mother.	My mother ordered me to tidy my room.
"Please don't be late," the teacher said.	The teacher advised us not to be late.
I said to my friend," Don't look!"	I warned my friend not to look.
She said to me, "Come to the park with me."	She invited me to go to the park with her.
"Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.	Nawal warned Ola not to touch the snake.
The teacher said to the class, "Stand up!	The teacher ordered the class to stand up.
"Would you like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem	Rania invited Reem to read the book.
"Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him.	Mazin's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.

Reading

Dear Hassan,

I'm writing this email after my first day at work. I am working on a project for a big new building in the middle of Cairo. The project is to build a station for part of the new metro line.

When I arrived at the building site, the manager ordered me to wear a helmet and boots. He warned me to look out for things falling, especially if I'm under the ground. He asked me to tell him about my work experience. I told him that it was my first job. Then he said that I should work with a group of men who are building a wall around the new station. Manual work like this is very tiring, but I enjoyed being part of a team.

The manager told me that the new metro would open in 2022. The station I am working on is one of 15 new stations on the line. When it is finished, there will be 1.5 million more passengers on the line. I am proud to help with such an exciting project!

Ragab

Exercise on Grammar

A: Choose the correct answer:

1. The teacher ordered the students ………. stop making so much noise.
a. not b. don't c. to d. that
2. "Do your best!" the teacher ……………. the class.
a. said b. said to c. tell d. order
3. I encouraged my younger sister ………… hard.
a. to work b. works c. work d. working
4. The manager ………………. me to wear a helmet.
a. order b. said c. ordered d. tell
5. Tarek said, "I ……………..learning how to swim."
a. am b. was c. has d. will
6. My mother told us that the new shop ………… open in two weeks.
a. will b. is c. would d. has
7. They tell me they ……………… just heard the good news.
a. will b. had c. has d. have
8. My boss …………… me that I could have rest that day.
a. said b. told c. advise d. warned

B : Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. My father said, "I left my bag at home." (that)
----
2. 17. "Don't be late, Sandra." (Sandra's father ordered)
----
3. "I don't like this film." She said. (said that)
----
4. My teacher said, "Study hard to pass the exams." (advises)
----
5. Anas said to Waleed "Would you like to play chess?" (invited)

Lesson 3 & 4

cleaner	عامل نظافة	canal	قناة (ترعة)
mechanic	ميكانيكي	graduate (n) (v)	خريج / يتخرج
ticket inspector	مفتش تذاكر	journalist	صحفي
interview (n)	مقابلة شخصية	electrician	كهربائي (مهنة)
important	مهم	importance	أهمية
encourage	يشجع	Preparatory School	مدرسة اعدادية
baker	خباز	technical schools	مدارس فنية
firefighter	رجل الاطفاء	general education	التعليم العام
waiter	جرسون	future	مستقبل
station manager	مدير المحطة	change	يتغير / يغير
police officer	ضابط شرطة	nursing	تمريض
pilot	طيار	farming	الفلاحة / الزراعة
dangerous	خطر	industry	صناعة
busiest	الاكثر ازدحاما	the Egyptian Dual Education System	نظام التعليم المصري المزدوج
get onto	يصعد (وسيلة مواصلات)	practise	يتمرن / يتدرب
correct	صحيح	continue	يستمر / يواصل
of course	بالطبع	university	جامعة
manage	يدير	such as	مثل
train drivers	سائقي القطار	engineer	مهندس
dial	يتصل	impossible	مستحيل
fairly	تقريبا	without	بدون
extremely	للغاية / لابعد الحدود	The lights	المصابيح
quite	الى حد ما	repair = fix = mind	يصلح
very	جدا	call	ينادي
really	حقا	garage	جراج
incredibly	بشكل لايصدق	bakery	مخبز / فرن
different	مختلف	bus station	موقف اتوبيس
boring	ممل	village	قرية
angry	غاضب	What do you mean?	ماذا تقصد؟
late	متأخر	check	يفحص / يتحقق
patient	صبور	sports team	فريق رياضي
interesting	شيق / ممتع / مشوق	desert	صحراء
skills	مهارات	bike catcher	منتشل الدراجات
Keep working	واصل العمل	hill	تل
machine	الة / ماكينة	cycle	يركب دراجة

Conjugations of irregular verbs

pay	paid	paid	يدفع
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
lose	lost	lost	يفقد / يخسر/يضيع
take	took	taken	يأخذ
become	became	become	يصبح
find	found	found	يجد
understand	understood	understood	يفهم

Prepositions & expressions

interview with	يجري مقابلة مع	keep + obj + adj	يبقى
what kind of person	ما شخصية . . . . . ؟	help + obj + (to) + inf	يساعد
angry with + شخص	غاضب من	encourage + obj + to + inf	يشجع
many + جمع	عديد	do jobs	يؤدي وظائف
talk to + شخص	يتحدث الى	work hard	يعمل بجد
know about	يعرف عن	deal with	يتعامل مع
for example	على سبيل المثال	choose to	يختار ان
break down	يتعطل	sixty percent of	60 % من
try to	يحاول ان	important for / to	مهم لـ
learn about	يتعلم عن	spend + time + n / v.ing	يقضي
do well	ينجز	work in/at	يعمل في
different to/from	يختلف عن	get a good job	يحصل على وظيفة جيدة
continue to + inf	يواصل ان	travel around	يتجول
go on a bus /a train	يصعد	wash the floor	يغسل الارضية
travel to work	يذهب الى العمل	tidy rooms	ينظف الحجرات
fall into	يسقط / يقع في	take……out of	يُخرِجْ

Language functions

1. Asking for opinion — طلب الرأي

What do you think about………….? — ما رأيك في.........................؟
What is your opinion about……….? — ما رأيك في.........................؟
Can you give me your opinion about….? — هل يمكنك ان تعطيني رأيك في......؟

2. Giving opinion — اعطاء الرأي

I think…………….. / I don't think………….. — اعتقد / لا اعتقد
I believe…………./ I don't believe…………. — اعتقد / لا اعتقد
In my opinion ,………………….. — في رأيي.................
As for me, ……………….. — بالنسبة لي.............

3. Making opinion stronger — تقوية الرأي

quite ……. very ……….. extremely……….really

These people can be quite angry if their train is late.
A railway station manager's job is very important.
Most of them work really hard.
Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems.

Tapescript

Journalist: A railway station manager's job is very important, but not many people know about it. Today I'm talking to the manager of one of Cairo's busiest railway stations. So, Mr Ahmed, what does a station manager do?

Manager: Well, the most important part of a station manager's job is to keep everyone safe in the railway station, and to help people to get onto the correct train.

Journalist: But you have other people to help you to do this, don't you?

Manager: Of course. I must manage all the other people who work at the station. There are a lot of them: train drivers, ticket inspectors, cleaners, mechanics and engineers. I must encourage them to do their jobs well and most of them work really hard. I must also help them if there are any problems.

Journalist: How often do you have problems at the station?

Manager: There is never a day without a problem! Sometimes I have to deal with fairly small problems, for example, a person loses something important or takes the wrong train. Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems, for example, a person becomes ill or a train breaks down.
Journalist: So what would you say to someone who wants to become a station manager?
Manager: Well, the job is never boring. You must like trains, of course, but you must also like people. You meet different people every day. These people can be quite angry if their train is late. They often tell me to find them a different train!
Journalist: What do you say to them?
Manager: I encourage them to be patient and I try to help them. We work in an incredibly busy station and people usually understand that there are sometimes problems.
Journalist: It sounds a very interesting job. Thank you!

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

After finishing Preparatory School at 15, some students choose to stay in general education, but about sixty percent of students go to technical schools.

*** Students at technical schools learn skills that they can use in the world of work. These skills are extremely important for the future of the country. Because technology changes all the time, the skills that people need today are very different to what was needed ten or twenty years ago.**

*** There are now many more technical schools around Egypt and each school teaches a different kind of technical skill. For example, students can learn about work in hotels and shops, or learn skills needed for industry, farming or nursing. Students study at these schools for three or five years.**

*** Under the Egyptian Dual Education System, technical school students spend two days each week at technical school and four days at a place of work, where they can practise using their new skills. This can really help the students after they graduate.**

*** Students who do very well at technical schools can then continue to study at university. They can get very good jobs, such as becoming engineers. However, all jobs that need technical skills are important. Life would be impossible without electricians, nurses, mechanics, and farmers.**

At the observatory

Lesson 1 & 2

observatory	مرصد فلكي	disappear	يختفي
planet	كوكب	around	حول/حوالي/تقريبا
solar system	نظام شمسي	side	جانب
include	يشمل	freeze	يجمّد / يتجمّد
astronomy	علم الفلك	the same size	نفس الحجم
astronomer	عالم فلك	how many + جمع	كم عدد
telescope	تليسكوب	students	طلاب
size	حجم	professor	مدرس جامعي
round (adj)	دائري / كروي	expensive	غالي
shape	شكل	wonder (v)	يتساءل
shooting star	شهاب / نيزك	want to know	يريد ان يعرف
rock	صخرة	favourite	مفضل
travel	يسافر	desert	صحراء
space	الفضاء	The Science Museum	متحف العلوم
move	ينتقل / يتحرك	scientist	عالم
get hotter	يصبح اكثر حرارة	tourist	سائح

Conjugations of irregular verbs

learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	يتعلم
send	sent	sent	يرسل
have / has	had	had	يملك / لديه
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	يحرق/يحترق/يشتعل
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك

Prepositions & expressions

learn about	يتعلم عن	like to + inf	يحب ان
look at	ينظر الى	like + n / v.ing	يحب .....
piece of	قطعة من	How long does it take	كم المدة التي تستغرقها
fall onto the earth	يقع (يسقط) على الارض	get to school	يصل الى المدرسة
shine	يشرق / يسطع	get up	ينهض من الفراش
around 123 degrees	حوالي 123 درجة	wake up	يستيقظ
minus 153 degrees	سالب 153 درجة	the study of	دراسة ....
(be) interested in	مهتم بـ	want to + inf	يريد ان

Grammar

Reporting questions

* عند تحويل السؤال من مباشر الى غير مباشر نقوم بنفس خطوات تحويل الخبر الى غير مباشر.
* لاحظ التالى لاحظ تغيير افعال القول

say	ask / want to know / wonder / inquire
say to	ask
said	asked / wanted to know / wondered / inquired
said to	asked

* اذا كان السؤال ب (فعل مساعد) نحذف الاقواس ونربط بـ if او whether
* اذا كان السؤال باداة استفهام نحذف الاقواس ونربط بنفس الاداة
* نحول السؤال الى اجابة (فاعل + فعل)
* تتغير الضمائر داخل الاقواس والازمنة والظروف طبقا للجدول السابق ذكره في الوحدة 12 (في حالة اذا كان فعل القول ماضي) اما اذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط ولا نغير الازمنه او الظروف
* نحذف اداة الاستفهام ونضع نقطة

امثلة محلولة (فعل القول ماضيا)

1. Salma said, "What is your name?" (asked)
* Salma asked me what my name was.

2. The students said to the professor, "Are you an astronomer?" (asked)
* The students asked the professor if she was an astronomer.

3. "Why are telescopes expensive?" asked Lina. (why) (were)
* Lina asked why telescopes were expensive.

4. I said to Rofaida, "What are you doing?" (asked) (was)
*I asked Rofaida what she was doing.

5. The teacher asked, "Do you like reading, Taha?" (if) (liked)
* The teacher asked Taha if he liked reading.

6. Hania asked, "When is the next bus leaving?" (was)
* Hania asked when the next bus was leaving.

7. "How long does it take you to get to school?" Warda asked me. (how long)
* Warda asked me how long it took me to get to school.

8. "What is the fastest way to Capital Bank?" (I asked)
* I asked what the fastest way was to Capital Bank.

9. What's the name of the biggest city in England? (like to know)
I'd like to know what the name of the biggest city in England.

لاحظ التالي (فعل القول مضارعا) – نغير الضمائر فقط داخل الاقواس

1. He says, "Will they play the match tomorrow?" (asks) (wonders) (wants to know) (inquires)
* He asks if (whether) they will play the match tomorrow.

2. Samy says," is mother making a cake now?" (asks)
Samy asks if mother is making a cake now.

3. He says to me, "Where do you live?" (asks)
* He asks me where I live.

4. He says to me, "When did you buy your car?" (asks)
* He asks me when I bought my car.
* He asks me when I had bought my car.

5. Hamdy says to Amir," How long have you been playing the piano?" (asks)
* Hamdy asks Amir how long he has been playing the piano.

Lesson 3 & 4

the earth	الارض	meteorite	الشهاب/الحجر النيزكي
bell	جرس	freeze	يتجمد
explain	يشرح	metal	معدن
wonder	يتساءل	plastic	بلاستيك
future plans	خطط مستقبل	event	حدث
hobbies	هوايات	easy	سهل
interests		behave	يسلك/يتصرف
interesting	شيق/ممتع	watch space	يشاهد الفضاء
talk (v) (n)	يتحدث / محادثة / محاضرة	change	يغير/يتغير
astronomy	علم الفلك	geography	جغرافيا
possibly	من الممكن	project	مشروع
move	يتحرك/ينتقل	holiday	اجازة)
remember	يتذكر	trip	رحلة
gas	غاز	flight	رحلة طيران
fact	حقيقة	picnic	نزهة
working hours	ساعات العمل	vacation	عطلةنهاية العام
use a telescope	يستخدم تليسكوب	voyage	رحلة بحرية
beautiful	جميل	play the guitar	يعزف على الجيتار
visit (v) (n)	يزور/زيارة	get to	يصل الى
science	علوم	cloud	سحابة
give a talk	يقي خطابا	vegetables	خضروات
turn (v) (n)	يدور/يلف/دور	the main idea	الفكرة الرئيسية
quickly	بسرعة	desert	صحراء
quietly	بهدوء	relative	قريب (أحد الاقارب)
find out	يكتشف/يعرف	light (n)	مصباح
research	يجري بحث	information (UC)	معلومات
airport	مطار	summer	صيف
tennis match	مباراة تنس	land on	تهبط على (للطائرات)
polite	محترم/مؤدب	go around	يجول حول

رموز تستخدم في علم الرياضيات

times	x	minus	-	and	+	is	=

Conjugations of irregular verbs

hear	heard	heard	يسمع
come	came	come	يأتي
see	saw	saw	يرى
know	knew	known	يعرف
tell	told	told	يخبر
find	found	found	يجد
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
understand	understood	understood	يفهم/يستوعب
think	thought	thought	يعتقد/يفكر
grow	grew	grown	يكبر/ينمو/يزرع

Prepositions & expressions

Would you like to + inf	هل تـود ان	turn around itself	يـدور حول نـفسه
I'd like to + inf	اود ان	all time	طوال الـوقـت
(be) made of	يـصنع من (مـادة لاتـتـغير)	fact about	حقـيقـة عن
(be) made from	يـصنع من (مـادة تـتـغير)	in front of	امـام
made in	يـصنع في	look at	يـنظر الى
explain to me	يـشرح لي	Let + obj + inf	يـسمح / يـدع
thank for + n / v.ing	يـشكر على	how many + جمع	كم عدد
talk about	يـتـكلم عن	good at + n / v.ing	جيد في
waiting for a bus	يـنـتظر اتـوبـيس	get on	يـركب (وسيلة مواصلات)
put up your hand	ارفـع يـديك	call out the answer	يصرخ بـالاجابـة
want to + inf	يـريـد ان	decide to + inf	يـقـرر أن
happy to + inf	سعيـد أن	important to	مهـم لــــــ
make + مفعول + صفة + to +inf make it easy to understand	يجعل	in a nice way	بـطريـقـة لـطيـفـة
the closest to	الاقـرب لـــــــ	at this time	في ذلـك الـوقـت
go on holiday	يـذهب في رحـلة	think of / about	يـفـكر في

Language functions

Asking a polite question	السؤال بطرية مؤدبة
1. Could you please explain to me why + جملة ? *Could you please explain to me why I can't feel the earth turn?	هل يمكنك من فضلك من تشرح لي لماذا....؟
2. I wonder if you could tell me what + جملة . * I wonder if you could tell me what a star is made of.	اتساءل لو تستطيع ان تخبرني ......
3. I'd like to know if + جملة . * I'd like to know if you like your job.	اود ان اعرف اذا ....
4. Do you think we could + مصدر? * Do you think we could come and see the observatory one day?	هل تعتقد اننا نستطيع ان ....؟

Tapescript

Teacher: Thank you very much for that interesting talk about astronomy, Professor. Could you possibly answer some of the students' questions?

Professor: Of course. What would they like to know?

Girl 1: Could you please explain to me why I can't feel the earth turn?

Professor: Yes, it is interesting that we can't feel the earth moving. The earth turns around itself at about 1,670 kilometres an hour and more than 100,000 kilometres an hour around the sun. The most important thing to remember about this is that when something is moving all time, you can't feel it, like when you are on a train. Are you following me?

Girl 1: Yes, thank you Professor.

Girl 2: I wonder if you could tell me what a star is made of?

Professor: A star is made of gas. And here's another interesting fact about stars. Did you know that the sun is a star? It's the only star in our solar system.

Girl 2: I didn't know that! Thank you, Professor.

Teacher: Any more questions? Yes, Salma?

Girl 3: I'd like to know if you like your job.

Professor: Oh, I love my job, but like many astronomers these days, most of my working hours are in front of a computer. My favourite part of the job is when I use a telescope at an observatory, because then I look at the thousands of stars. It's a beautiful thing to see!

Girl 4: Do you think that we could come and see the observatory one day?

Professor: Yes, of course! Let me speak to your teacher and we'll see what we can do about a visit.

Wonders of the world

Lesson 1 & 2

wonder (s)	أعجوبة (عجائب)	reason	سبب
name (v)	يسمي	add	يضيف
ancient	قديم / عتيق	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) منظمة اليونسكو	
Greeks	اليونانيون	protect	يحمي
list	قائمة	site	موقع
amazing	مذهل	hope	يأمل / يتمنى
statue	تمثال	preserve	يحفظ (من التلف)
temple	معبد	Plan	خطة / يخطط
monument	اثر باقي / نصب تذكاري	wash	يغسل
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	حدائق بابليون المعلقة	club	نادي
the Great Pyramid	الهرم الاكبر	prize	جائزة
Lighthouse	منارة	paint	يدهن
original	اصلي	diary	مذكرة / ملاحظة
suggest	يقترح	dairy	منتجات الالبان
special	خاص (مهم)	competition	منافسة
ruler (n)	حاكم	archaeologist	عالم آثار
remember	يتذكر	desert	صحراء
remind	يذكر	collect	يجمع
complete	يكمل/يكتمل	charity	جمعية خيرية
fountain	نافورة	plant	يزرع/نبات
dome	قبة	village	قرية
minaret	مئذنة	square	ميدان
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	decorate	يزين/يزخرف
damage	يتلف	wife	زوجة
pollution	تلوث	pink	وردي/زهري
changes (n)	تغيرات	tower	برج
earthquake	زلزال	shape	شكل
kitchen	مطبخ	half a circle	نصف دائرة

Conjugations of irregular verbs

write	wrote	written	يكتب
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
build	built	built	يبني
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
win	won	won	يفوز
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
find	found	found	يجد
put	put	put	يضع
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
buy	bought	bought	يشتري

Prepositions & expressions

still standing	لايزال موجودا	along the river	بطول النهر
It took + time + to + inf	انها استغرقت.....	over the last five years	على مدار الخمسة سنوات الماضية
make a decision	يصنع قرار	tell about	يخبر عن / يحكي عن
stays on the new list	يبقى في القائمة	the top of a building	قمة مبنى
For this reason	لذلك السبب	need to + inf	يحتاج ان
look after	يعتني بـ	all over the world	في جميع انحاء العالم
collect money for the charity يجمع اموالا للجمعية الخيرية		add to	يضيف الى

Grammar

The present perfect passive المضارع التام في المبني للمجهول

المضارع التام (في المعلوم) يتكون من

فاعل + has / have + p.p + مفعول
They have painted the building again.
She has visited them.

للتحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول يكون التكوين كالتالي

نائب الفاعل+ (has / have) been + p.p
The building has been painted again (by them).
They have been visited (by her).

تكوين الاستفهام في المجهول

الاداة + (has / have) + been + نائب فاعل + p.p?

أمثلة محلولة

1. Someone has drawn a picture in my diary. (have) (A picture)
* A picture has been drawn in my diary (by someone).
2. Our school has won the competition. (The competition)
* The competition has been won by our school.
3. Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert. (An ancient)
*An ancient building has been found in the desert (by archaeologists).
4. We have collected a lot of money for the charity. (A lot of money)
* A lot of money has been collected for the charity (by us).
5. They have planted trees along the river. (Trees)
* Trees have been planted along the river.
6. A fire has damaged ancient objects. (Ancient objects)

- -

7. People have decided on a new list of the wonders of the world. (A new list)

- -

8. What have they called the new baby? (been)

- -

9. Egypt has won the international competition. (The international)

- -

Reading

New wonders of the world

Long ago, the ancient Greeks wrote a list of seven amazing places in the world. The places they chose were statues, a temple in Greece and a monument in Turkey, as well as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in Iraq, the Great Pyramid at Giza and the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Only one of the original wonders of the ancient world is still standing: the Great Pyramid at Giza. Now a new list of wonders has been written. In 1999, people all over the world were asked to suggest seven new places. It took six years to make the decision, but now the final seven places have been chosen. The Great Pyramid of Giza stays on the new list as a special eighth wonder!

The Taj Mahal in India is one of the places on the new list. It is a white marble monument, built in 1632 by the ruler of India to remember his wife. The monument was completed in 1648, but it took another five years to complete the fountains and gardens around it.

The Taj Mahal, with its beautiful white dome and four minarets, has been visited by millions of people since it was built.

Unfortunately, it has been damaged by pollution. For this reason, the Taj Mahal has now been added to UNESCO's list of protected monuments. UNESCO helps to look after important sites, and it is hoped that it will preserve the Taj Mahal, too.

Lesson 3 & 4

man - made	صناعي (من صنع الانسان)	the Channel Tunnel	نفق المانش
natural	طبيعي	protect	يحمي
waterfalls Falls (n)	شلالات شلالات (جمع دائما)	the Bibliotheca Alexandrina	مكتبة الاسكندرية
temple	معبد	design	يصمم
The sphinx	ابو الهول	architect	مهندس معماري
oasis (oases)	واحة (واحات)	international	دولي
High Dam	السد العالي	Norway	دولة النرويج
Citadel	قلعة	library	مكتبة
Suez Canal	قناة السويس	Lake Nasser	بحيرة ناصر
prefer	يفضل	traditional	تقليدي
compare	يقارن	personal	شخصي
agree (disagree)	يوافق (لايوافق)	cliff	منحدر صخري / جرف
exactly	تماما	art gallery	معرض رسم
totally	كليا	adventure	مغامرة
completely	تماما / كليا	boring	ممل
opposite	عكس / مضاد	mix	يخلط / يختلط / يمزج
afraid = sorry	حزين	exciting	مثير
place	مكان	museum	متحف
vote	يصوت	The Grand Canyon	الاخدود العظيم (جراند كانيون) مكان في شمال غرب ولاية اريزونا الامريكية
modern	حديث	huge	عملاق
amazing	مذهل	Palace	قصر
definitely	بالتاكيد	Great wall of China	سور الصين العظيم
fantastic	رائع	stadium	ستاد
water cycle	دورة المياه	good idea	فكرة جيدة

We can use the following prefixes to change the meaning of some verbs

re = do again	mis = do wrong / do badly	read	print	paint
		reread		
		misread	misprint	repaint

Prepositions & expressions

talk about	يتحدث عن	feel about	يشعر عن
talk to	يتحدث الى	agree with + شخص	يتفق مع شخص (في الرأي)
think of / about	يفكر في	have a point	لدية نقطة
think that	يعتقد ان	vote on	يصوت على
write a list	يكتب قائمة	important to / for	مهم لـ
compare.......with	يقارن بـ	In my opinion	في رأيي
opinion about	رأي عن	part of	جزء من
give opinion	يعطي رأي	work in	يعمل في
full of	مملوء بـ	walk across	يسير على الاقدام عبر
remind me of	يذكرني بـ	ask + شخص + to + inf	يطلب من .... ان.....
decide to + inf	يقرر ان	instead of	بدلا من
decide on + شيء	يختار / يقرر	It's a good idea to + inf	انها فكرة جيدة ان
keep + شخص + out of + مكان	يمنع من الدخول	want to + inf	يريد ان

Language functions

Asking for opinions	طلب الرأي
What do you think of (the Sphinx)?	How do you feel about (the Cairo Tower)?
Do you agree?	
Expressing agreement	**التعبير عن الموافقة**
I couldn't agree with you more.	That’s (exactly) how I feel.
You have a point there.	
Expressing disagreement	**التعبير عن الرفض**
I’m afraid I (totally) disagree.	I feel completely the opposite.

Tapescript

Salma: What do you think of this list, Huda? It is a list of places that should be the seven wonders of Egypt. You can vote on which ones should be on the final list of seven places. It has the Pyramids of course, but it doesn’t have the Cairo Tower. I think the Cairo Tower should be on the list.

Huda: I’m afraid I disagree, Salma! I think that all the places on the list should be ancient wonders like Abu Simbel, or natural wonders, such as the Wadi Rayyan waterfall.

Salma: I totally disagree. The Aswan High Dam is on the list, and it’s modern. So why not have the Cairo Tower.

Huda: Yes, you have a point there. Does it have the Citadel in Cairo? That’s amazing.

Salma: I couldn’t agree with you more. It’s not on the list, but it should be.

Huda: How do you feel about the Sphinx? I think that should be on the list, too.

Salma: That’s exactly how I feel. It’s very ancient.

Huda: Now the Suez Canal should definitely be one of the man-made wonders. I’m happy that the Suez Canal is on the list. Do you agree?

Salma: I agree with you up to a point. It is fantastic, but I prefer ancient buildings like some of the other pyramids. So, shall we vote?

Huda: Yes, good idea.

Unit fifteen

Technology

Lesson 1 & 2

Technology	تكنولوجيا	communicate	يتواصل
smartphone	هاتف ذكي	Japanese	ياباني / اللغة اليابانية
use the internet	يستخدم الانترنت	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
nearly	تقريبا	do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
million	مليون	each other	بعضنا البعض
internet users	مستخدمي الانترنت	go to the doctor	يذهب للطبيب
German	الماني / اللغة الالمانية	travel to	يسافر الى
language	لغة	parents	والدين
social media	وسائل الاعلام	problem	مشكلة
company (ies)	شركة	accident	حادث
free time	وقت فراغ	develop	يطور / يتطور
manual	يدوي	development	تطورات
interviews	مقابلات	advertise	يعلن لشيء / يروج لشيء
In fact	في الحقيقة	advertisement	اعلان
work	يعمل/عمل	arrange	يرتب
message	رسالة	arrangement	ترتيبات / استعدادات
email	بريد الكتروني	require	يطالب / يتطلب
texts	نصوص	requirement	متطلبات
tablet	كمبيوتر لوحي (تابلت)	carefully	بحرص / بعناية
Social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	allow	يسمح / يدع
a sports team	فريق رياضي	useful	مفيد
mobile phones	هواتف نقالة	bank	بنك / مصرف
transfer	ينقل / يحوّل	online	متصل بالانترنت
money	اموال (غيرمعدود)	magazine	مجلة
process	طريقة	website	موقع الكتروني

Conjugations of irregular verbs

find	found	found	يجد
send	sent	sent	يرسل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع (مال)
buy	bought	bought	يشتري
become	became	become	يصبح
know	knew	known	يعرف
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
read	read	read	يقرأ
drive	drove	driven	يقود (مركبة مثلا)
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
get	got	got	يحصل على

Prepositions & expressions

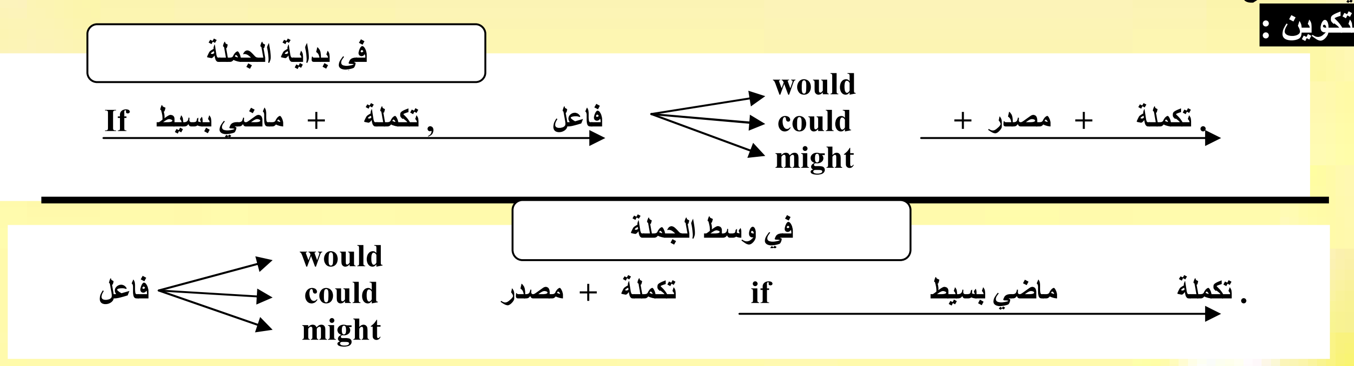
It's important to + inf	من المهم ان	help + مفعول + (to) + inf	يساعد
learn about	يتعلم عن	do many things	يفعل عديد الاشياء
require + شخص + to	يتطلب......ان	find out about	يكتشف
difficult for +شخص + to + inf	صعب على..ان..	tell........ about	يخبر ..... عن.......
on a mobile phone	على الهاتف النقال	in newspapers	في الجرائد
allow + شخص + to + inf	يسمح...ان...	on TV	في التلفاز
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	make plans for + شيء	يخطط لـــ
pay for	يدفع ما لشيء	good at	جيد في
get a job	يحصل على وظيفة	have the ability to + inf	لديه القدرة ان
win a trip to	يفوز برحلة الى	do well in the exams	ينجز في الامتحانات
wear boots	يرتدي احذية برقبة	speak + لغة	يتحدث

Grammar

The second conditional with would, might or could

We use the second conditional to talk about situations that are either impossible or which might not happen. نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية لنتحدث عن مواقف اما مستحيلة الحدوث او ربما لا تحدث (حالةالخيال الغير قابل للتحقيق) في المضارع او المستقبل

التكوين :



* If I were taller, I'd be good at basketball. * I would visit London if I went to England.

We can use might instead of would. Might = would perhaps

نستخدم might بدلا من would لتعبر عن الاحتمال

* If you learned Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo. (I'm not sure.)

We can use could instead of would. Could = would be able to.

* If we went to the beach, we could go swimming. (We have the ability to do so.)

أمـثـلـة مـحـلـولـة

* لاحظ نستخدم الحالة الثانية اذا كان الفعلين المضارع او احدهما مضارع والاخر في المستقبل.

* تحويل النفي الى اثبات والعكس – او (نحول الصفة الى عكسها والفعل الى عكسه)

* الجملة التي بعد because / as تاتي بعد اداة الشرط if

* الجملة التي قبل so / therefore / that's why تاتي بعد اداة الشرط

1. He is honest so / therefore we trust him. (IF)
* If he weren't honest, we wouldn't trust him.
2. I can't phone him as / because I don't know his phone number. (IF)
* If I knew his phone number, I would phone him.
3. I go to bed late, so / therefore / that's why I can't get up early. (IF)
* If I didn't go to bed late, I would get up early. = If I went to bed late, I would get up early.

لاحظ : تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية فى النصيحة

You should study hard. (IF)

* If I were you, I would study hard.

Reading

The latest technology

Egypt was the first Arab country to use the internet and now has nearly 50 million internet users. However, technology is changing all the time, so it is important to learn about the latest developments. Many jobs now require you to know how to use social media. Some companies now use social media to advertise jobs and to arrange interviews. In fact, if a person didn't know how to use social media, it might be more difficult for them to find work.

How we send messages is also changing. In the past, you could only send emails using a computer. Now you can send texts or emails on a mobile phone or tablet. Social networking sites allow you to send messages to many people at the same time. This is very useful if you want to send messages to a group of people, for example to your friends in a sports team or a book club.

The way that we use our mobile phones is also changing. We can use them to transfer money to or from a bank or even to pay for things in shops. If someone wanted to have the latest technology, they could buy a smartphone.

The latest technology can help you to do many things. You can find out about it online or in some magazines.

1. We................ go to England if we had friends or family there.

a. would b. will c. won't d. were

2. If Hassan................older, he could learn to drive a car.

a. is b. was c. would be d. had been

3. If I knew the answer to the question, I..................... you.

a. will tell b. tell c. won't tell d. would tell

4. If he read really carefully, he .... understand the book.

a. can't b. don't c. would d. won't

Rewrite : -

1. I'm not rich. I don't live in a big house.

----

2. You ought to practise well.

----

3. She coughs a lot because she smokes.

----

4. He does not understand Portuguese so he won't work in Brazil.

----

5. He leaves home late therefore he may miss the train.

Lesson 3 & 4

information	معلومات	sailor	بحار
privacy settings	اعدادات الخصوصية	sum	مبلغ /مسألة حسابية
robber	لص	common	شائع / منتشر
report	تقرير	practise	يتدرن / يتدرب
the Arab world	العالم العربي	private	خاص
careful	حريص	scan	يفحص ضوئي / مسح ضوئي
scam	نصب / غش / خداع	programming	برمجة
seem	يبدو	waited for	ينتظر
friendly	ودود / لطيف	go away on	يغادر الى
right	حقيقي / صحيح	business	عمل
happen	يحدث	police	الشرطة
address	عنوان	catch / caught	يقبض على
nobody	لا أحد	invention	اختراع
terrible	فظيع / مرعب / مخيف	clock	منبه / ساعة حائط
advice	نصيحة (لاتعد)	medical	طبية
article	مقال	instruments	معدات
engineer	مهندس	invest	يستثمر
repair	يصلح	recognise	يتعرف على (شخص)
digital	رقمي	grandparents	اجداد
save	ينقذ / يحفظ	software	برامج حاسوب
come from	ياتي من	conclude	يختتم
beauty	جمال	realize	يدرك
tourists	سياح	adult	بالغ
Ancient Thebes	طيبة القديمة (الاقصر)	free of charge	مجاني / بدون رسوم
the Ramesseum	معبد الرمسيوم	funny	ممتع
give information	يعطي معلومات	successful	ناجح
paintings	رسومات	science	علوم

Conjugations of irregular verbs

say	said	said	يقول
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
break	broke	broken	يكسر / ينكسر
understand	understood	understood	يفهم

Prepositions & expressions

kind of	نوع من	go on holiday with	يذهب في رحلة مع
put on social networking sites	يضع على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	make sure	يتأكد
have problems with	لديه مشكلات في / مع	in great danger	في خطر كبير
have the highest number of	لديه الرقم الاكبر من	take photos of	يلتقط صور لـــــ
make friends	يكون صداقات	get information from	يحصل على معلومات من
wait to + inf	ينتظر ان	find information about	يجد معلومات عن

Language functions

Encouraging people to continue speaking	تشجيع الناس لمواصلة الحديث
Great! What else does it say?	عظيم! ماذا يقول ايضا؟
Really? Go on.	حقا؟ استمر.
How wonderful! Tell me more.	ياله من رائع! اخبرني اكثر.
Then what happened?	وبعد ذلك ماذا حدث؟
What happened after that?	ماذا حدث بعد ذلك؟

Tapescript

Basel: I found an interesting report on the internet. Did you know that 64% of Egyptians have smartphones?
Nader: No, I didn't. What else does it say?
Basel: It also says that Egypt has the highest number of internet users in the Arab world.
Nader: Tell me more.
Basel: The report says that although this is good, you must be careful because more and more people are having problems with scams.
Nader: Really? Go on.
Basel: There is an example of a person called Khaled who made a friend on a social networking site. The person seemed friendly, so Khaled told him where he lived and what he did every day. However, the person was a robber. He was waiting to hear the right information.
Nader: Then what happened?
Basel: One day, Khaled told the person that he was going on holiday with his family. Now the robber knew his address, and he knew that nobody was going to be in the house.
Nader: What happened after that?
Basel: The robber went to Khaled's house in the night and stole many things.
Nader: That's terrible. How can people stop things like that from happening?
Basel: There is some advice in the article. It says that you must never make friends with people you don't know on the internet. If you use social networking sites, use their privacy settings.
Nader: What are privacy settings?
Basel: They make sure that only people that you know can read your messages and see information about you.

Reading

DIGITAL PROJECTS

Unfortunately, many of the world's ancient wonders are in great danger. However, a way to help save many of these monuments has been found by Ben Kacyra, an engineer who comes from Iraq.

CyArk is a project that he started in 2002. It uses special cameras that take photos of ancient temples and monuments. If anything happened to these buildings, the photos would help archaeologists and engineers to repair them.

CyArk's projects have also been put on an online gallery, so that people from all over the world can see and understand the beauty of these ancient buildings.

Ancient Thebes

Many tourists visit the area of ancient Thebes to see buildings such as the Ramesseum, one of the most interesting ancient temples. Special photos of the temple's floors and walls have been taken by CyArk's cameras. These will give archaeologists more information about the temple. The archaeologists would be able to use the photos if they needed to repair it

Unit sixteen

Animal stories

Lesson 1 & 2

moral	مغزى	future	مستقبل
kill	يقتل	concert	حفلة (موسيقية)
necessary	ضروري	book (v)	يحجز
gold	ذهب	ticket	تذكرة
food	طعام	teach /taught	يعلم
grasshopper	جراد	after ≠ before	بعد ≠ قبل
summer	صيف	upset	منزعج
collect	يجمع	enjoy	يستمتع
content (adj)	مسرور / سعيد /راض	scared	مرعوب
foolish	احمق / متهور / غبي	restaurant	مطعم
spring	فصل الربيع	invitation	دعوة
remember	يتذكر	café	مقهى
wise	حكيم	enough	كاف
hungry	جائع	party	حفلة
goose (geese)	أوزة (أوز)	buy/bought	يشتري
golden eggs	بيض ذهبي	still	مازال
pick up	يلتقط	until	حتى
heavy ≠ light	ثقيل ≠ خفيف	sad ending	نهاية حزينة
metal	معدن	thirsty	عطشان
greedy	طماع	hungry	جائع

Conjugations of irregular verbs

give	gave	given	يعطي
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
know	knew	known	يعرف
find	found	found	يجد
come	came	come	يأتي
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
lay	laid	laid	يبيض
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
leave	left	left	يغادر

Prepositions & expressions

story with a moral	قصة بمغزى	refuse to + inf	يرفض ان
give advice	يعطي نصيحة	think about / of	يفكر في
prepare for	يجهز لـ/يعد لـ	decided to + inf	يقرر ان
able to + inf	قادر على	find out	يكتشف
hard to find	صعب ان تجد	plan for the future	يخطط للمستقبل
look + صفة	يبدو	have lunch	يتناول الغداء
do work	يؤدي عمل	get dressed	يرتدي ملابس

The past perfect الــمــاضــي الــتــام

نستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن شيء حدث في الماضي قبل حدوث شيء اخر (الشيء الذي حدث اولا يكون هو الماضي التام)

I went to the park because I had finished my homework.

تكوين الماضي التام

فاعل +	had (not) + p.p	+ تكملة .

تكوين الاستفهام ب (هل)

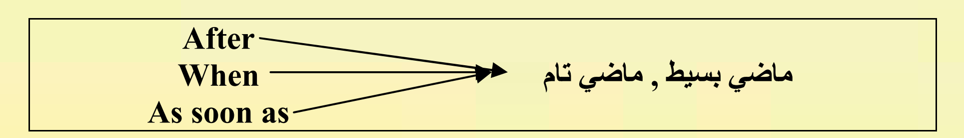
Had +	فاعل + p.p	+ تكملة ?

تكوين السؤال ب (آداة)

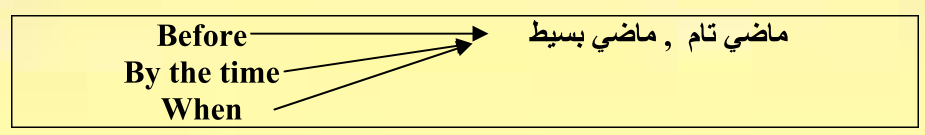
Wh ques, +	had + فاعل + p.p	+ تكملة ?

* Jomana knew who my friend was because she had met her before.
* Had you found your pen?
* We couldn't go to the concert because we hadn't booked tickets.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الروابط التالية



* After / As soon as / When we had visited the museum, we decided to have lunch.
* We decided to have lunch after / when / as soon as we had visited the museum.



* Before / By the time we decided to have lunch, we had visited the museum.
* We had visited the museum before / by the time we decided to have lunch.



*** ملاحظة ياتي v.ing بعد after / before اذا لم يكن هناك فاعل بعدهما**

* After visiting the museum, we decided to have lunch.
* Before deciding to have lunch, we had visited the museum.

أمثلة محلولة

- في الامثلة التالية : الشيء الذي حدث قبل الاخر نضعه في الماضي التام

1. They entered the restaurant. They were served. (After) (entering)
* After they had entered the restaurant, they were served.
* After entering the restaurant, they were served.
2. The patient died. The doctor arrived. (Before)
* Before the doctor arrived, the patient had died.
3. First, I ate breakfast, then I went to school. (as soon as) (till)
* I went to school as soon as I had eaten breakfast.
* I didn't go to school till I had eaten breakfast.

Reading

The Ant and the Grasshopper

It was summer and Ant was collecting food for the winter. Grasshopper looked very content as he sat in the sun. Grasshopper hadn't done any work all week. "Don't be foolish," said Ant. "You know that it's hard to find food in winter. What could you do if you didn't have any food?
"It's still summer!" said Grasshopper. "I refuse to think about winter yet!"
When the winter came, Ant had found enough food to eat until spring. Grasshopper remembered Ant's wise words, but he was very hungry.

The Goose and the Golden Eggs

One day, a farmer found that his goose had laid a yellow egg. When he picked it up, it was as heavy as metal and he thought it was bad. He decided to take it home, and he soon found out that the egg was made of gold! Every morning, the same thing happened. The farmer soon became very rich. He sold all the golden eggs at the market. However, the farmer soon became greedy. He thought that there must be a lot of golden eggs inside the goose, so he killed it. When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it.

Lesson 3 & 4

surprised	مندهش	floor	ارضية
worried	قلق	laptop	لاب توب
unkind	غير لطيف	favourite	مفضل
believe	يعتقد	TV programme	برنامج تليفزيوني
watch	ساعة يد / يشاهد	storm	عاصفة
sports club	نادي رياضي	ship	سفينة
canal	ترعة/قناه (مائية)	sweets	حلوى
trip	رحلة	greedy	طماع
start	يبدأ	airport	مطار
closed	مغلق	plane	طائرة
escape	يهرب	job	مهنة
snake	ثعبان	already	بالفعل
car park	موقف سيارات	content (adj) = happy	سعيد/راضي/قنوع
move slowly	يتحرك ببطء	content (n)	محتوى
stick	لصا	refuse (v)	يرفض
nearby	قريب	refuse (n) = rubbish	فضلات / قمامة
owner	مالك	large	واسع
copy	ينسخ	bin	سلة قمامة
person	شخص	discover	يكتشف
guess	يخمن	discovery	اكتشاف
study	يدرس	equipment	معدات
borrow	يستلف	soldier	جندي
foolish	احمق / غبي	team	فريق
Well done	احسنت	farm	مزرعة
necklace	عقد	smoke	يدخن

Conjugations of irregular verbs

find	found	found	يجد
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي
take	took	taken	ياخذ
break	broke	broken	يكسر
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
put	put	put	يضع

Prepositions & expressions

return home	يعود للمنزل	took it back	يعيده
fall into a canal	سقط في الترعة	do the right thing	يفعل الصواب
for a long time	لمدة طويلة	contents of	محتوي كذا
come back	يعود	so close	قريب جدا
decided to + inf	يقرر ان	belong to	يخص
find out	يكتشف	important to + inf	مهم لـــ
look at	ينظر الى	try to + inf	يحاول ان
look for	يبحث عن	steal money	يسرق مالا
take off	تقلع (طائرة)	make up a story	يكون/يؤلف/يشكل قصة

Language functions

Responding to news		الرد على الانباء
How wonderful!	Oh dear!	Really? I can't believe it!
Oh no!	How terrible!	

Tapescript

Boy 1: Hello Amir! I haven't seen you for a long time!
Amir: No, I've been away on holiday. I've only just come back.
Boy 1: How was the trip?
Amir: It was great. But it didn't start very well!
Boy 1: Why? What happened?
Amir: Well, on our first day, we decided to go to the zoo, but we found out that it had closed an hour before we got there.
Boy 1: Oh no!
Amir: Yes, a snake had escaped and nobody knew where it was.
Boy 1: How terrible!
Amir: Then, when we were leaving the zoo car park, we saw the snake!
Boy 1: Really? I can't believe it!
Amir: It looked at us and moved very slowly past our car. I had never seen a snake so close before!
Boy 1: How wonderful!
Amir: But then a lot of men from the zoo arrived with sticks.
Boy 1: Oh dear!
Amir: They didn't hurt the snake and soon they took it back inside the zoo.
Boy 1: I'm very happy to hear that!

Unit seventeen

Animal life in the past

Lesson 1 & 2

dinosaur	ديناصور	documentary	برنامج وثائقي
fossils	حفريات	pass	ينجح
lizard	سحلية	warm	دافئ
disappear	يختفي	rain (n) (v)	مطر / تمطر
suggest	يقترح	homework	واجب منزلي
weather	طقس	cool	بارد
disease	مرض	dry	جاف
theory (ies)	نظرية	meal	وجبة
meteorite	شهاب / حجر نيزكي	toy	دمية اطفال
volcano (s) (es)	بركان	library card	كارت المكتبة
dust	غبار / تراب	concert	حفلة موسيقية
erupt	يثور	singer	مغني
atmosphere	غلاف جوي	famous	مشهور
both	كلا من	sun shining	سطوع الشمس

Conjugations of irregular verbs

show	showed / showed	shown / showed	يعرض / يوضح
become	became	became	يصبح
catch	caught	caught	يمسك/يلحق/يصطاد
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
bring	brought	brought	يشتري
go	went	gone	يذهب
drive	drove	driven	يقود
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
find	found	found	يجد
say	said	said	يقول
leave	left	left	يغادر
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى

Prepositions & expressions

live on earth	يعيش على الارض	take photos	يلتقط صور
work out	يستنبط / يستنتج	on time	في الموعد المحدد
died out	انقرض	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
kinds of	انواع من	look like	يشبه
go to bed	يذهب للفراش	catch a plane	يلحق بطائرة
come from space	ياتي من الفضاء	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
throw out	يطرد / يرمي / يقذف	get 95 % in an exam	يحصل على 95 % ف امتحان

Grammar — The third conditional

نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثالثة للحديث عن اشياء او مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث في الماضي (حـــالـــة الـمـــســـتـــحـــيـــل)

If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy. (he didn't have more money)

التكوين:

If + ماضي تام , فاعل + would have + p.p.

* If I had brought my camera, I would have taken a photo of you.
* If you had come to my house, I would have made you a meal.
* We wouldn't have seen that famous singer if we hadn't gone to the concert.

من الممكن ان نضع might او could بدلا من would // فتعبر might عن الاحتمال وتعبر could عن القدرة

If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me. (He had the ability to help me yesterday)

أمثلة محلولة

1 . نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثالثة اذا كان الفعلين في الجملة (ماضي)
2. نحول الاثبات الى نفي والعكس (او نعكس الصفات والافعال)
3. الجملة التي بعد because / as تاتي بعد if
4. الجملة التي قبل so / that's why / therefore تاتي بعد if

1. I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy. (If)
* If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.

2. I forgot my library card. I couldn't borrow a book. (If)
* If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I would have been able to borrow a book.

3. I was tired. I didn't watch the documentary about dinosaurs. (If)
* If I hadn't been tired, I would have watched the documentary about dinosaurs.

4. Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (If)
* If my father hadn't driven me to school, I would have been late/I wouldn't have arrived on time.

5. I didn't recognise your cousin so I didn't say hello. (If)
* If I had recognised your cousin, I would have said hello.

Reading

DINOSAURS

Dinosaurs lived on earth for more than 150 million years. By studying fossils, scientists have worked out that dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago. The fossils show that there were more than 700 kinds of dinosaurs. We also know that some of today's animals come from dinosaurs, such as lizards and birds. Why did dinosaurs disappear? Scientists have suggested different ideas, for example, the weather became too hot or too cold, or the dinosaurs caught a terrible disease and died out. There are now some other theories. One theory is that there was a huge meteorite which hit the earth, or perhaps there were a lot of volcanoes. What would have happened if a huge meteorite had hit the earth? There would have been a lot of smoke and dust. What would have happened if a lot of volcanoes had erupted at the same time? There would have been lots of dust and gas in the atmosphere. Both these events would have stopped the sun shining on the earth for many years. The dinosaurs would have disappeared very quickly.

Some scientists think that the dinosaurs disappeared slowly. The earth was changing and some areas became cooler and drier. Perhaps the dinosaurs could not get the food that they needed. If scientists had been on earth 65 million years ago, they would have seen why the dinosaurs disappeared.

Lesson 3 & 4

cave	كهف	giraffe	زرافة
exactly	بالضبط / تماما	stand up	يقف
history	تاريخ	difficult for	صعب
the Stone Age	العصر الحجري	Crocodiles	تماسيح
stone	حجر	wait by rivers	ينتظر بجوار النهر
approximately	تقريبا	mouth	فم
hut	كوخ	spend	يقضي
place	مكان	lake	بحيرة
food	طعام	head	رأس
plants	نباتات	ear	أذن
wheat	قمح	weigh	يزن
keep sheep	يربي الاغنام	weight	وزن
What else	ماذا ايضا	grass	عشب
bones	عظام	fruit	فاكهة
sew clothes	يخيط ملابس	wooden	خشبي
animal skins	جلود الحيوانات	protect	يحمي / يصون
make clothes	يصنع ملابس	rest	يستريح
pot	حلة	climb a mountain	يتسلق جبل
pan	طاسة	fisherman	صياد
clay	صلصال	pterosaur	تيروصور
soup	شوربة	wing	جناح
Hippo	فرس النهر	melt	يذوب / ينصهر
push	يدفع (للامام)	neck	رقبة

Conjugations of irregular verbs

learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	يتعلم
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
see	saw	seen	يرى
build	built	built	يبني
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	يخيط
mean	meant	meant	يقصد / يعني
swim	swam	swum	يسبح

Prepositions & expressions

make things with	يصنع الاشياء بـــ	need to + inf	يحتاج ان
At the beginning of	في بداية	make fire	يشغل نار
Welcome to + مكان	مرحبا بكم في	out of clay	من الصلصال
talk to	يتحدث الى	know about	يعرف عن
talk about	يتحدث عن	move around	يتجول
better at + n / v.ing	افضل في	cans of	علب صفيح من
catch animals	يصطاد الحيوانات	sleep for	ينام لمدة
move from ....to....	ينتقل من....الى....	run up to	يركض حتى

Language functions

Giving dates you are not sure of	(about / maybe / almost / in around)
(Dinosaurs lived) about 65 million years ago.	
(We think that people first lived) maybe 250,000 years ago.	
(I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived) almost 8,000 years ago.	
In around 8,000 BCE, (people began farming in North Africa).	

Tapescript

Female guide: Welcome to the history museum. Have you all seen the dinosaurs? Yes?
Children: Yes.
Female guide: Good. Now many people ask me, "Did dinosaurs live at the same time as people?" The answer is no! Dinosaurs lived approximately 65 million years ago. Scientists are not sure exactly when people started living on earth. We think that people first lived maybe 250,000 years ago. Today I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived about 8,000 years ago. One of the most important times in history was when people learned to make things with stone. Then they were better at catching animals and could build better homes. This was called the Stone Age. At the beginning of the Stone Age, people moved from place to place. They did this because they needed to look for food.
Girl 1: Where did they live?
Female guide: That's a good question. There weren't any houses then. They lived in caves. Archaeologists have found cave art in different places round the world.
Girl 2: What did they eat?
Female guide: They ate plants and also meat from the animals they caught.
Girl 3: How did they keep warm?
Female guide: They learnt to make fire. Then, in around 8,000 BCE, people began farming in North Africa. They planted wheat and they kept sheep. They began to build huts to live in so they wouldn't have to move around. What else do we know about this time? Well, archaeologists have found animal bones which people used to sew clothes. We know that people used animal skins to make their clothes. These kept them warm. It was perhaps 4,000 BCE when people started making pots and pans out of clay. This meant they could eat different food, like soup.
Girl 4: Did they have cans of soup?
Female guide: No! People couldn't eat soup in cans until sometime in the nineteenth century. You can see that life was very different from today.

Tapescript SB 44

Hippos

Hippos can walk and run very fast, but they can't swim. When they move quickly through water, they are walking or pushing themselves off other objects.

Boy lions & girl lions

Boy lions sleep for longer than girl lions. The girls have to catch the animals to eat, but many boy lions sleep for twenty hours a day.

A baby giraffe

After it is born, a baby giraffe can stand up after about 30 minutes and can usually run after ten hours.

Zebras

Zebras can run up to 65 kilometres an hour, so it is very difficult for other animals to catch them.

Crocodiles

Crocodiles often wait by rivers with their mouths open when they are hot. It helps them to be cooler.

Unit eighteen **Sea life**

Lesson 1 & 2

national park	محمية طبيعية	Mediterranean sea	البحر المتوسط
free time	وقت فراغ	penguin	بطريق
fantastic	رائع	parrot	ببغاء
rough	هائج	whale	حوت
calm	هادئ	lamb	حمل صغير
coral	مرجان	practise	يتمرن / يتدرب
wonderful	مذهل	telescope	تليسكوب
beautiful	جميل	spinach	سبانخ
size	حجم	in front of	امام
anywhere	اي مكان	boat	قارب
bottom	قاع / اسفل	intelligent	ذكي
stingray	سمك الراي اللاسع (سمك مسطح سام)	flat fish	مسطح الراس
reef	شعب (مرجانية)	desert	صحراء
dolphin	دلفين	bakery	مخبز / فرن
fun	متعة / ممتع	fresh bread	خبز طازج
autumn	فصل الخريف	special	خاص

Conjugations of irregular verbs

swim	swam	swum	يسبح
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل
take	took	taken	ياخذ
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
leave	left	left	يغادر
know	knew	known	يعرف

Prepositions & expressions

go diving	يذهب للغوص	on a website	على موقع الكتروني
go snorkelling	يذهب للسباحة بانبوب التنفس	under the water	تحت الماء
live together in	يعيشون معا في	like to + inf	يحب ان
go at the right time	يذهب في الوقت السليم	take a bus	يستقل الاتوبيس
on their way to	في طريقهم الى	late for the train	يتاخر على القطار
have a look	يلقي نظرة	travel to school	يذهب للمدرسة
jump out of	يقفز خارج	revise for the test	يراجع للامتحان
get a job	يحصل على وظيفة	good at + n / v.ing	جيد في
arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير	miss the bus	يفوته الاتوبيس
arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير	practise speaking English	يمارس تحدث الانجليزية
able to + inf	قادر على	want to + inf	يريد ان

Grammar | **First, second and third conditionals**

* نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الاولى للحديث عن الاشياء ممكنة الحدوث في المستقبل

If + مضارع بسيط + will + مصدر
للاحظ : نفي المضارع البسيط doesn't + مصدر don't + مصدر

* If we go to the sports club tomorrow, we'll phone you.

* الحالة الشرطية الثانية والثالثة تم شرحهم سابقا

** لاعادة كتابة الجمل باستخدام اداة الشرط في الحالة الشرطية الاولى نتبع التالي

1. اذا كانت الجملتان في المستقبل نستخدم الحالة الاولى ونحول الفعل المحتمل حدوثة اولا في المضارع البسيط
2. نحذف الادوات من الجملتين

مثال توضيحي

1. The weather will be fine tomorrow so we will go snorkelling. (If)

* If the weather is fine tomorrow, we will go snorkelling.

Reading

Khaled's blog

I live near Ras Mohammed, which is a famous national park in Egypt. I go diving there two or three times a week. If I had more free time, I could go diving every day. The Red Sea near here is fantastic. If you dive in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough and cold. Here the water is very calm and warm. If you didn't want to go diving, you could go snorkelling and you could still see a lot of sea life.

The coral here is wonderful. The colours are beautiful and the coral is of different sizes. Did you know that coral looks like plants, but it is very small animals that live together in large groups? The coral is protected, and the sea life is fantastic. There are fish here that you can't see anywhere else in the world. If you dive to the bottom, you will probably see a stingray. However, if you went to Shark Reef, you might not see a shark. You have to go at the right time of year. You can often see dolphins and they are fun to swim with. Birds also love Ras Mohammed because there are so many fish for them to eat. In autumn, thousands of birds stop here on their way to Africa.

Have a look at my photos. There are hundreds of them on my website. Of course, if I hadn't taken my special camera, I wouldn't have taken any photos under the water.

Lesson 3 & 4

dangerous	خطير	touch	يـلمس
diver	غواص	sand	رمل
shark	سمكة قرش	tortoise	سلحفـاة (بـريـة)
careful	حريـص	turtle	سلحفـاة (مـائـية)
relief	راحة	Don't worry	لاتقـلق
excitement	حماس / اثـارة	cloud	سحابـة
show	يـعرض / يـوضح	weather	طقس
beach	شاطئ	race	سبـاق
exam	امـتحان	swimming	سبـاحة
storm	عاصفة	island	جزيـرة
party	حفـلة	wide	واسع
Phew	أف لـتعبير عن الـضجر	weekend	عطلة نهـايـة الاسبوع
goodness	يـا الهي	body	جسم
I'm looking forward to that. انـي اتـطلع لـذلك		rhino	وحيد الـقرن
lion	اسد	pollution	تـلوث
wreck	حطام	disappear	يختفي
lady	سيـدة	planet	كوكب
gentleman	سيّـد	extinct	منقـرض
diving instructor	مـدرّب الـغوص	panda	حيوان الـبـانـدا
grey	رمـادي	finish	يـنهي/ يـنتهي
frightened	مرعوب	DVD (Digital versatile Disc)	قـرص رقـمي
wall	حـائـط	accident	حـادثـة
relax	يـسترخي	false information	معلومـات زائفـة
amazed	مـذهول	blog	مدونـة الـكترونـية
For this reason	لهذا الـسبب	die out	يـنقـرض
In fact	في الحقـيقـة	invent	يخترع
sailfish	سمكة ابـو شراع	magazine	مجلـة
the fastest	الاسرع	sink	يـغرق (لـلاشيـاء)
surprised	مـنـدهش	end	يـنهي / يـنتهي
fire coral	المرجـان الـنـاري	slow motion	تـصويـر بـطيء

Conjugations of irregular verbs

go	went	gone	يـذهب
see	saw	seen	يـرى
tell	told	told	يخبر
come	came	come	يـاتـي
feel	felt	felt	يـشعر
hide	hid	hidden	يختبـئ
burn	burned / burned	burned / burned	يحرق / يـلسع
grow	grew	grown	يـكبر/يـنمو
lay	laid	laid	يـبيض
ring	rang	rung	يـرن
sink	sank	sunk	يـغرق
bite	bit	bitten	يـعض

Prepositions & expressions

do well	ينجز بنجاح	stay at	يقيم / يبقى في
do badly	يؤدي بشكل سيء	up to three metres long	اطول من ثلاثة امتار
move away	ينسحب / يتراجع / يرتحل / يبتعد	ready to + inf	جاهز لـــ
go on our dive	يستمر في الغوص	win a race	يفوز بسباق
let + مفعول + مصدر	يسمح / يدع	in slow motion	بالحركة البطيئة
feel frightened	يشعر بالرعب	help + شخص + with + شيء I help my mother with the washing up.	
get behind	يتشبث بـــ	have dinner	يتناول العشاء
remember to + inf	يتذكر ان	read about	يقرأ عن

Language functions

Showing relief	Showing excitement
Phew!	Great!
What a relief!	I can't wait!
Thank goodness for that!	I'm looking forward to that.

Tapescript

Tamer: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Tourists: Good morning.

Tamer: My name is Tamer and I'm your diving instructor for today. Unfortunately Samir, the instructor you had with you yesterday, isn't well so he can't come today. I just want to talk to you for a few minutes before we go on our dive today. So, have you got all your diving equipment with you?

Tourists: Yes, thanks.

Tamer: Good. Let me tell you where we are going today. First we're going to Shark Reef. This is where you could see some grey sharks. Have any of you swum near sharks before.

Tourist 1: No, never.

Tamer: OK, well, if a shark is eating food or it feels frightened, it might not be happy to see you. However, we do not look like a shark's food, so they won't try to eat us! If we see a shark, we will get behind a coral wall and hide. The shark will relax and quickly go away. However, I'm sure we won't see a shark today. It is the wrong time of year.

Tourist 2: Phew! What a relief!

Tourist 3: Thank goodness for that!

Tamer: You will, of course, see a lot of wonderful fish. After Shark Reef, we will move to Yolanda Reef where there is a wreck. It's a very old boat and it has been there a long time. There are thousands of fish to see here and also turtles. Some of the sea life is almost impossible to see because they hide in the coral. Swim near me so that I can show you what to see. Diving isn't dangerous, but you must be careful so remember to watch what I am doing. Near Yolanda Reef there is a fantastic coral garden full of beautifully coloured coral. You will be amazed.

Tourist 1: Great!

Tourist 2: I can't wait!

Tourist 3: I'm really looking forward to this dive.

Tamer: Now any questions? OK, let's go!